FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Israel overran Sinai Peninsula & Gaza Strip; Britain & France began Suez Canal landings after preliminary air attacks on Egypt.

Nations in Mid-East fighting indicated acceptance of UN cease-fire & policing plan.

Russia attacked Hungary to crush revolution.

United States

Eisenhower, Nixon reelected in 41-state landslide.

Democrats retained control of both houses of Congress.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

UN Truce Plea Accepted

Gaza Falls, Suez Invaded

The UN made progress this week toward winning a truce in Israeli-Anglo-French warfare against Egypt, after Israel routed Egyptian forces east of the Suez Canal and the British & French invaded the canal zone.

Israeli troops completed their campaign in Egypt Oct. 31-Nov. 5 by occupying the Gaza Strip & Sinai Peninsula to within 10 mi. of the Suez Canal. British & French aircraft attacked Egypt Oct. 31-Nov. 5 in preparation for landings in the Suez Canal Zone which began Nov. 5-6.

Israel, Britain, France & Egypt accepted UN appeals for a cease-fire Nov. 6 after a UN General Assembly emergency session Nov. 4 had approved plans for a UN police force.

Soviet attempts to force joint U.S.-Russian intervention in the Egyptian fighting were rejected by the U.S. & refused consideration by the UN Security Council Nov. 5.

Israel Sweeps Sinai, Gaza

Israel's attack began with simultaneous overland thrusts at Egyptian bases in the Sinai Desert & drops of parachutists behind Egyptian lines 20 mi. from the Suez Canal. The major Sinai campaign was completed with the link-up of Israeli land forces & paratroops in the vicinity of the canal Oct. 31. [See p. 353C1-D3]

Developments Oct. 31-Nov. 6:

Oct. 31—Israeli troops reached the banks of the Suez Canal & pulled back to the 10-mi. limit imposed by the Oct. 30 British-French ultimatum [see p. 354F1-2]. Other Israeli units drove toward El Arish, northern Sinai, in an attempt to cut off the Gaza Strip from Egypt. Egypt claimed that Israeli forces had been repulsed in the El Auja (Nitsana) area with "heavy" losses. Israel claimed 4 Egyptian jets shot down, Egypt 10 Israeli planes destroyed. Israeli naval units captured & towed into Haifa the Egyptian frigate *Ibrahim el-Awal*. The ship had attempted to shell Haifa.

Egyptians Surrender Gaza

Nov. 1-2—Israeli forces attacked in northern Sinai. The Gaza Strip was sealed off from Egypt with the capture of El Arish & Rafah and occupied with the fall of Gaza. (Egyptian resistance in Rafah & Khan Yunis was ended Nov. 2-3.) Maj. Gen. Mohammed Fuad A'Dajawi, Egypt's 8th Div. commander, surrendered control of Gaza Nov. 2 in talks arranged by a UN truce observer, U.S. Lt. Col. Robert Bayard [see p. 117F2]. Israel Nov. 2 claimed the capture of huge quantities of armor, munitions & equipment, and reports Nov. 3 said the Israelis took an estimated 12,000 Egyptian prisoners in the Gaza campaign. Egypt claimed Nov. 1 that 25% of the Israeli Air Force had been destroyed. Israel claimed 10 Egyptian jets downed through Nov. 2.

(Most of 216,000 Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip had remained in camps run by the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine. Enough food remained to feed the camps for about 6 weeks. A large part of the Gaza Strip's 100,000 non-refugee population was described as destitute & living on Egyptian Govt. relief. 30 UN truce observers & UNRWA officials were evacuated from the area Nov. 3 by the U.S. Navy. They returned Nov. 4.)

Israel Completes Sinai Drive

Nov. 3-4—Israeli forces drove into southern Sinai Nov. 3 & were reported to have reached a point on the Gulf of Suez Nov. 4 after a 135-mi. thrust. Israeli Govt. spokesmen said Nov. 4 that their troops were facing the Suez Canal opposite El Qantara, Ismailia & Suez. Israeli staff officers said Nov. 4 that "all operations in the Sinai Peninsula have stopped" & "the job is complete." Dispatches Nov. 4 reported that 10 Israelis had been killed by displaced *fedayeen* since the opening of the campaign. [See p. 353E2]

(Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser announced Nov. 3 that all Egyptian forces were "being withdrawn" from the Sinai Peninsula to defend the Suez Canal against Britain & France.)

Nov. 5-6—Israeli troops overran Egyptian strongpoints in Sherm el Sheikh & Ras Nasrani in southern Sinai. Tiran Island was taken by Israel Nov. 5, assuring control of the Red Sea-Gulf of Aqaba passage for Israeli shipping to the port of Elath. Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Chief of Staff, reviewed troops in Sherm el Sheikh Nov. 6 & told them that 150 Israelis had been killed in the Sinai offensive, but that 5,000 Egyptians had been captured, 2 Egyptian divisions & an armored force destroyed. A cease fire was declared in effect by Israel at 12:45 a.m. Nov. 6.

Ben-Gurion Defends Action

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, in a personal message to Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 31, said that Israel was indebted to him for "constant efforts" to ease Middle Eastern tension. Ben-Gurion said that, although Israelis prayed "for fulfillment" of Mr. Eisenhower's goal, the Israeli Govt. was obligated to defend its population. Ben-Gurion charged that Egyptian Pres. Nasser's "ruthless policy of expansionism & subversive activity" had blocked both U.S. & Israeli desires for peace. Nasser, he said, had "created a unified command of Jordan & Egypt for the purpose of destroying Israel." [See pp. 353F3-354C1]

Bars Old Armistice Terms

Israel Nov. 2-4 indicated that its troops would not immediately be withdrawn from the Sinai & Gaza areas. Israeli Amb.-to-Britain Elihu Elath said Nov. 2 that evacuation would be delayed until Egypt gave "tangible guarantees" to "fulfill her obligations under the armistice agreements."

The Israeli Forgn. Ministry said Nov. 4 that Israel had "no intention at present" of leaving the Sinai Peninsula and that the 1948 Israeli-Egyptian agreement was "finished & dead." Israeli officials listed among minimum conditions for a peace settlement with Egypt: free passage for Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal & Gulf of Aqaba, an end to the economic blockade against Israel & cessation of all *fedayeen* activities. The Forgn. Ministry said that Israel would tolerate no Western "meddling" in any peace negotiations between Israel & Egypt. [See p. 174E2]

Suez Invasion Launched

Anglo-French operations to take control of the Suez Canal during the Mid-Eastern crisis began with the launching of air attacks Oct. 31 and were climaxed by paratroop & commando landings Nov. 5-6. Developments:

Oct. 31—Anglo-French air forces under the command of British General

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE Cumulative Index.

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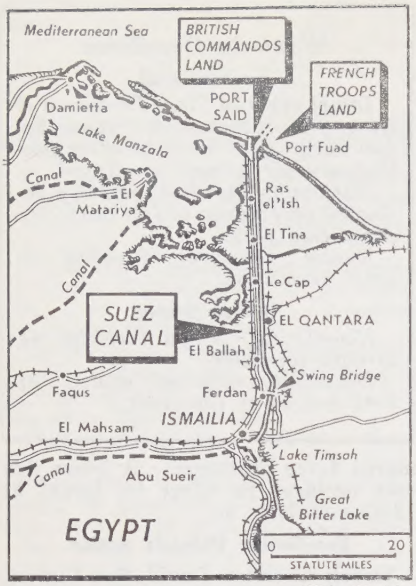

Wide World

Site of Anglo-French landings at northern end of Suez Canal Nov. 5-6 are indicated on map showing principal points along waterway.

Sir Charles Keightley & French Dep. Cmndr. Adm. Pierre Barjot attacked Egyptian & Suez Canal Zone installations & airfields. Cairo radio said that the Anglo-French bombers had struck at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia & Suez, but British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd denied in the House of Commons that Cairo or any non-military targets had been bombed. [See p. 354G1-A2, B-C3]

Nov. 1—Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Britain & France. The Egyptian Govt. ordered all French & British property, including oil installations, registered with the Finance Ministry for seizure. Egyptian Pres. Nasser broadcast an appeal to Egypt for resistance to the Anglo-French attack. "We shall fight," Nasser said, "from village to village & from place to place, because each one of you . . . is a soldier in the armed forces." [See p. 354D2]

British & French bombers hit Egyptian airfields in the Suez & Nile Delta areas. Raiding pilots said there had been no Egyptian air opposition. 50 Egyptian aircraft, many of them Soviet-built jets, were reported destroyed on the ground. Egyptian communiqués claimed 6 attacking jets were downed & the Egyptian warship *Akka* (a former U.S. LST) sunk near Lake Timsah, blocking the Suez Canal. French communiqués reported an Egyptian destroyer of the Russian *Skoryi* class attacked & set afire in the Mediterranean. The British Admiralty said that an Egyptian frigate had been sunk in the Gulf of Suez Oct. 31 after ignoring a challenge of the British cruiser *Newfoundland*.

Nov. 2—Cairo reported that continuing Anglo-French raids had killed more than 100 persons, damaged Cairo & partially destroyed Cairo radio's *Voice of Arabia* transmitter. The Anglo-French command said that raids were continuing against Egyptian airfields. The Egyptian Army said that Anglo-French aircraft had sunk a large fishing vessel in the Suez Canal, "blocking the entrance" to the waterway at Suez. Suez dispatches reported 14 merchant vessels trapped in the canal & its bypasses.

Nov. 3—Anglo-French forces reported "the virtual destruction of the Egyptian Air Force as a fighting unit." Egypt claimed that 57 British, French & Israeli aircraft had been shot down since the initial Israeli attack on Egypt Oct. 29. The British Admiralty said it had "no information" on Egyptian communiqués reporting failure of an Anglo-French landing attempt at the southern end of the canal. Egypt claimed that shore guns & naval units had sunk a troopship, destroyer & landing craft and captured 3 more landing craft in repelling the attempt. Britain charged that Egypt had sunk 5 more vessels in the Canal & blown the El Ferdan railway bridge into the channel.

Nov. 4—Egyptian communiqués claimed a 7,000-ton French light cruiser sunk off the Nile Delta Nov. 4 & a British vessel sunk Nov. 3 in the Red Sea. Egypt reported 87 attacking aircraft downed for the period Oct. 29-Nov. 3. Both Egyptian & Anglo-French reports listed heavy attacks on targets in the canal zone & surrounding areas of Egypt. Anglo-French aircraft reportedly concentrated their raids on Egyptian troops occupying Suez Canal defense positions & armor shifting into the canal zone. The British Forgn. Office announced that a British frigate had "shot down an Israeli aircraft which interfered with her patrol" in the Gulf of Suez.

Nov. 5—Anglo-French paratroopers were dropped at the northern end of the Suez Canal & joined battle with Egyptian forces estimated at 3 divisions & an armored force—altogether 100,000 men. British parachutists were reported to have secured key positions in Port Said & at the Gamil airfield, while French forces were concentrated in Port Fuad. Announcements of a cease-fire & Egyptian surrender in Port Said were made by Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden to the House of Commons in London but were contradicted later by Cairo. Egypt claimed that the first wave of Anglo-French paratroopers had been "exterminated" at Port Said. Egypt reported the sinking of a French destroyer in waters south of the Suez Canal.

Nov. 6—Anglo-French commandos landed by sea in the Port Said & Port Fuad areas. Port Said was said to have been overrun by British troops despite Egyptian claims that the city was being defended "house by house." British & French aircraft continued heavy attacks on Egyptian forces massed in the center of the canal zone. The Anglo-French land force was reported to have begun an advance southward toward Ismalia along both banks of the canal. Western communiqués reported landing of additional French troops in Port Fuad.

The British & French Govts. ordered their forces to cease fire at midnight Nov. 6 in accordance with UN appeals. [See p. 363E3]

U.S. Shuns Involvement

Pres. Eisenhower told the American people Oct. 31 that there would be "no United States involvement in these present [Middle East] hostilities." In a nationwide radio-TV report on the crisis, the President opposed the Anglo-French attack as an action "taken in error" and said that the U.S. had not been "consulted in any way" or "informed" on the impending assault against Egypt. The President conceded that it was the "manifest right of any of these nations to take such decisions" but said that the U.S. had an equal right "to dissent." [See p. 353F3]

Mr. Eisenhower said that he was "fully aware of the grave anxieties of Israel, of Britain & France," who "have been subjected . . . to repeated provocations." But, he said, the "action taken can scarcely be reconciled with the principles" of the UN, which still "represents the soundest hope for peace in the world." The President said that the U.S. had gone to the UN to seek a Middle East cease-fire & would press for action before the Gen. Assembly "with no veto operating." At the same time, he said, the U.S. was determined to maintain "our friendship with these nations" (Israel, Britain, France).

Washington dispatches reported Nov. 1 that the Admin. had decided to take no direct action on the Middle Eastern fighting, except through the UN Gen. Assembly, but would not curtail military shipments to France & Great Britain under NATO commitments. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Nov. 1 that action in the UN was "one way" in which the U.S. could honor its pledge to assist any victim of aggression in the Middle East. [See p. 339D2]

The U.S. warned Britain, France, Israel & 5 Arab states receiving Mutual Security Agency arms Nov. 3 against use of U.S. equipment in the Egyptian fighting. British Defense Min. Anthony Head told the House of Commons Nov. 3 that U.S. arms had been "impossible" to "segregate" & already had been used against Egypt by the RAF. Egyptian dispatches reported the downing of a U.S.-supplied Hellcat fighter during an Anglo-French raid on Egypt Nov. 5.

The U.S. State Dept. Nov. 2 barred all shipments of weapons & military supplies to Israel & Egypt. (Israeli military purchases in the U.S. were said to have totalled $4 million during the past 16 mos.) State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White said that there had been "an obvious slowdown" in economic aid both to Israel & Egypt. The State Dept. reportedly had cut off all aid to Israel Oct. 30. Reports Oct. 27 said the State Dept. had ordered ship-

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ments resumed to Egypt from an estimated $20 million backlog in locomotives & other aid for transport projects. [See p. 282G3]

(The State Dept. said Nov. 5 that 2,521 Americans had been evacuated from Egypt, Israel, Jordan & Syria but that 2,836 U.S. citizens had decided to remain in the Middle East. The department had banned travel to the 4 countries Oct. 31.)

Soviets Defend Egypt

The Soviet Govt. Oct. 31 condemned Britain, France & Israel for "armed aggression" against Egypt and demanded immediate UN action to halt their military operations. The Soviet statement charged that the Israeli attack "was calculated to be used as a pretext by the Western powers" to "send their troops" to the Suez Canal. The USSR warned Israel that its actions were "criminal & dangerous, above all for the State of Israel itself." Russia told Britain & France that they must bear the "dangerous consequences" for taking "the road of aggression." [See p. 354F3]

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin sent Pres. Eisenhower a letter on the Middle East crisis Nov. 1. The letter was said to have outlined Soviet demands for peace as voiced by Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov at a Belgian Embassy reception in Moscow Nov. 1: an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of foreign forces & creation of a "control organ" to supervise the withdrawals. In letters from Bulganin to Indian Prime Min. Nehru & from Soviet Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov to Indonesian Pres. Sukarno Nov. 1, the USSR called for a new Bandung Conf. on the Middle East. [See p. 330E2]

(Voroshilov, at a Moscow reception for visiting Syrian Pres. Shukry al-Kuwatly, said Nov. 3 that the USSR was prepared to give "necessary assistance" to bolster Syria against "the vestiges of colonialism." Al-Kuwatly, back in Syria Nov. 4, said his Moscow talks had been "more than successful.") [See p. 226F2]

UN Assembly Called in Crisis

The UN Security Council in New York voted 7-2 Oct. 31 to call for an emergency session of the Gen. Assembly to consider the "actions undertaken against Egypt." Meeting at the request of Egypt, following the British-French vetoes of 2 Middle East resolutions Oct. 30, the Security Council acted under provisions of the "United for Peace" procedure for Assembly action proposed by ex-U.S. State Secy. Dean Acheson in 1950. The council ignored British & French protests of illegality & adopted the Yugoslav resolution for assembly action without specifying whether it should debate either the Israeli or Anglo-French attacks. [See p. 354C3]

The council's summoning of the Gen. Assembly followed UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's declaration Oct. 31 that he would have appealed for a cease fire on the basis of the vetoed Oct. 30 Soviet resolution [see p. 355B1]. Egyptian UN delegate Omar Loutfi, addressing the council Oct. 31, backed the call for Gen. Assembly action. He said Britain & France had not hesitated "to unleash a war to defend obsolete colonial & selfish interests."

British delegate Sir Pierson Dixon told the Security Council Oct. 31 that the Anglo-French action against Egypt was aimed at halting all military action between Israel & Egypt, separation of the 2 belligerents & protection of the canal. Dixon denied that the invasion of Egypt had been plotted jointly by Britain, France & Israel. He asserted that British relations with Israel had in fact been "strained" & that "it is our firm intention that the Israeli forces" be "withdrawn as soon as possible." Dixon said Britain regarded the Israeli attack as a violation of the armistice.

Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev Oct. 31 denounced the Anglo-French attack on Egypt as "a crude violation of their obligations assumed under the UN Charter."

Iranian delegate Nasrollah Entezam told the council Oct. 31 that the British & French, instead of bringing their case before the Security Council, had "attacked the victim" of "aggression."

U.S. Cease-Fire Plea Passed

The UN Gen. Assembly, meeting in its first full emergency session Nov. 1, overrode British & French objections to approve by 62-2 an agenda calling for debate on the Egyptian fighting. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles presented a draft resolution calling on "all parties now involved in hostilities in the area" to "agree to an immediate cease-fire" & "halt the movement of military forces & arms into the area." The U.S. resolution, a softened version of that presented to the Security Council Oct. 30, was approved by the assembly early Nov. 2 by 64-5.

Dulles told the assembly Nov. 1 that he spoke with "heavy heart" because the U.S. "finds itself unable to agree with 3 nations [Britain, France, Israel] with whom it has ties, deep friendship . . . & respect." Dulles warned that if nations were to retain "the right" to "resort to force" whenever they felt "subject to injustice," we "would have, I fear, torn this [UN] Charter into shreds and the world would again be a world of anarchy." He conceded that "there needs to be something better than the uneasy [Arab-Israeli] armistices," but "the first thing is to stop the fighting."

Britain, Egypt Heard

British delegate Dixon defended the Anglo-French operations against Egypt as necessary "to prevent a war between Israel & Egypt, which would only lead to a general conflagration throughout the Middle East." Dixon charged that Egypt & the USSR had blocked all efforts at settlement of the Arab-Israeli & Suez Canal disputes—the USSR by "a cynical misuse of their veto power." Dixon said that Britain & France would be "pleased" if the UN "were willing to take over the physical task of maintaining peace in the area." But, he warned, "there must" be "police action" to "separate the belligerents & to stop hostilities."

Egyptian delegate Loutfi charged that the Anglo-British actions had in fact subjected Egypt "to bloody aggression." He asserted that Israel, Britain & France had violated both the UN Charter & the 1888 Suez Canal Convention. He denied the right of Britain & France to intervene in the Israeli-Egyptian fighting and said that, under the 1888 Convention, "Egypt alone [has] the right to take measures for the defense of the canal." Loutfi called on the assembly to "condemn the aggressors."

Fact-Finding Group Named

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Nov. 2 named a 3-man committee to check on the British, French & Israeli response to the assembly's appeal for a cease-fire. Named to the group: UN Undersecys. Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.) & Ilya S. Tchernychev (USSR) and UN legal counsel Constantin Stavropoulos (Greece). Hammarskjöld urged all assembly members to submit "concrete proposals" designed to bring "peace with justice for all the harassed peoples in the region."

Britain, France Reject Appeal

Britain & France rejected the UN assembly cease-fire appeal Nov. 3 An Anglo-French policy statement on the Middle East, read in the British House of Commons by Prime Min. Eden, said that the 2 powers "maintain their view that police action must be carried through urgently to stop the hostilities which are now threatening the Suez Canal." The statement asserted that only police action could "pave the way for a definite settlement of the Arab-Israeli war."

Britain & France said that they "would most willingly stop military action" on condition that: (1) "Both the Egyptian & Israeli Govts. agree to accept a UN force to protect the peace." (2) The UN "maintain such a force until an Arab-Israeli peace settlement is reached & until satisfactory arrangements" had been made for the Suez Canal, "both agreements to be guaranteed by the UN." (3) Until a UN force was ready to take over, Egypt & Israel let "limited detachments of Anglo-French troops" "be stationed between the combatants."

Assembly Favors Police Force

The Gen. Assembly, continuing its emergency session on the Middle East, voted 57-0 early Nov. 4 to approve a Canadian resolution asking Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld to submit a plan for an "emergency international UN force" to obtain & supervise a Middle Eastern cease-fire. The resolution, submitted by Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson, directed Hammarskjöld to report to the assembly on creation of the force, which would be set up "with consent of the nations concerned." The assembly then approved, 59-5, a 2d resolution sponsored by 19 Asian-African bloc nations renewing the assembly's cease-fire appeal & directing compliance within 12 hours.

(Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba S. Eban told the assembly early Nov. 4 that Israel would accept the UN cease-fire if Egypt also would indicate

agreement. Eban warned, however, that the plans for a UN police force had been studied for years without success. Egypt reportedly had told Hammarskjöld earlier Nov. 4 that it would agree to a cease-fire on condition that the "attacking armies" halted their "aggression.")

The Canadian resolution on creation of a UN force was passed after the assembly by-passed 2 U.S. resolutions for permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli & Suez Canal disputes. The U.S. resolution on Palestine asked that the UN Conciliation Com. for Palestine be abolished & a 5-member committee negotiate with Israel & the Arab states on a possible solution. The Suez settlement proposed called for a UN committee on Suez to take steps to reopen the canal & prepare a plan in consultation with Egypt, Britain & France for its operation.

UN Force Created Under Burns

The Gen. Assembly reconvened Nov. 4-5 to hear Hammarskjöld report on the proposed UN emergency force. The assembly voted 57-0 early Nov. 5 to approve a resolution creating a UN Command Force & naming Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns (Canada), UN Truce Supervision Org. head, as chief of the UN force. Approval of the resolution, submitted by Canada, Norway & Colombia, came after Hammarskjöld had urged the assembly late Nov. 4 to act without waiting for his full report on the project. Hammarskjöld made a report that Colombia, Norway & New Zealand had pledged participation in the force, and that other nations had submitted the question to their parliaments. He urged that Burns be named UN force chief "on an emergency basis" and be authorized to recruit a "small staff" of officers from UN truce supervision teams in the Middle East & additional officers "directly from various member states"—none from the permanent members of the Security Council (U.S., Britain, France, USSR, Natl. China). U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge said Nov. 5 that the U.S. would aid the UN force "as regards airlifts, shipping transport & supplies."

Bulganin For U.S.-Red Force

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, in notes Nov. 5 to Pres. Eisenhower & Premiers Eden, Mollet & Ben-Gurion, said the USSR was prepared to use force to "crush the aggressors & restore peace" in the Mid-East.

Bulganin told Pres. Eisenhower that the U.S. & USSR, as Security Council members & posessors of "all modern types of arms, including the atomic & hydrogen weapons," bore "particular responsibility for stopping war." He proposed that American & Soviet air & naval forces be combined in the Mid-East, "backed by a UN decision," as a "sure guarantee of ending the aggression against" Egypt.

Bulganin wrote Eden of his proposal for U.S.-Soviet action and told Mollet to consider "the position of France if she were attacked" by "states having . . . modern & terrible" weapons. Bulganin warned Ben-Gurion that Israel's attack on Egypt was "sowing such hatred" for Israel as to "place in jeopardy" its "very existence."

Russia had sent Britain & France notes of formal protest Nov. 4 against the bombing of Egypt & closure of the Suez Canal. Moscow recalled Amb.-to-Israel Aleksandr N. Abramov, and Israeli Amb.-to-USSR Joseph Avidar, visiting Tel Aviv, canceled plans to return to Moscow Nov. 5.

U.S., Britain Reject Proposal

A White House statement Nov. 5 rejected Bulganin's suggestion of joint U.S.-Soviet intervention by force in Egypt as "unthinkable" and "an obvious attempt to divert world attention from the Hungarian tragedy." The statement said further intervention in Egypt would contravene the Gen. Assembly's action to establish a UN peace force. [See p. 363F3]

Eden told the House of Commons Nov. 6 that Bulganin's "baseless accusations" had been rejected. Eden said that after its repression of Hungary, Russia was in no position to accuse Britain of "barbaric" action.

Security Council Bars Plan

The UN Security Council refused Nov. 5 to consider a Soviet resolution for UN military intervention, "especially" by the U.S. & USSR, unless fighting ended in Egypt in 12 hrs. & invading forces were withdrawn within 3 days. The Soviet draft envisaged sending "naval & air forces, military units, volunteers . . . & other forms of assistance" to Egypt, "the victim of aggression." Only the USSR, Iran & Yugoslavia voted to consider the Soviet resolution.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge told the council that the Russian plan "would convert Egypt into a still larger battlefield" and run counter to "everything the Gen. Assembly & Secy. Gen. are trying to do" to win a UN-policed cease-fire. Lodge attacked Soviet "cynicism" in decrying the attack on Egypt while practicing "butchery . . . against the people of Hungary." British delegate Dixon said Russia's plan to pit 2 permanent Security Council members against 2 others was "an impossible proposal."

Soviet delegate Sobolev charged Britain & France with trying to "foist upon the UN a solution of the Palestine & Suez problems through the threat of force." He called Israel "the tool for the unleashing of British-French intervention against Egypt."

Hammarskjöld told the Security Council Nov. 5 that progress was being made in winning agreement to UN cease-fire terms. He said Egypt & Israel had accepted them and that Britain & France had indicated they would follow suit after acceptance by Egypt & Israel. [See p. 362A3]

Reds 'Volunteer' for Egypt

Orderly crowd demonstrations were staged outside the British, French & Israeli embassies in Moscow Nov. 5-6 against the invasion of Egypt. The Egyptian Embassy in Moscow reported Nov. 6 that "a number of Soviet reserve officers" had volunteered for service with the Egyptian Army. Moscow Radio carried Egyptian appeals for volunteers Nov. 6. (An Egyptian note to the U.S. Nov. 6 asked for American aid in the form of "volunteers, arms or otherwise.")

British Split on Policy

British Prime Min. Eden defended his Mid-Eastern policies against Laborite attacks in the House of Commons Oct. 31-Nov. 1 and won a 320-253 vote of confidence after a Laborite motion of censure was defeated, 324-255. Leftwing Laborite Aneurin Bevan, in demanding that the impending British-French landing at the Suez Canal be called off, asked whether the Govt. intended "to bleed Britain to death as France is bleeding to death in Algeria." Eden said he would welcome UN control of the Suez area after an Egyptian-Israeli peace had been assured. The Commons debate was suspended Nov. 1 by House Speaker William S. Morrison after Laborite heckling had drowned out Govt. speakers. It was the first suspension of the House for disorder since July 23, 1936.

Eden said in a radio-TV talk to Britons Nov. 3 that the British Govt. had been forced to act in the Middle East to stop a "forest fire" from spreading to "a large war."

Anthony Nutting, 36, State Min. in the Forgn. Office & ex-private secretary to Eden, resigned from the Govt. Nov. 3 because of his "growing disagreement" with Eden's Mid-Eastern policy. Ex-Prime Min. Winston S. Churchill made public Nov. 3 a letter to his Conservative Party district chairman in which he defended British intervention in Egypt as having been forced by Egypt. Churchill said Israel had "erupted against Egypt" under "the gravest provocation." Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell said in a radio-TV talk Nov. 4, "There was no denying that the large-scale invasion of Egypt was an act of aggression." Bevan, addressing 20,000 persons in Trafalgar Sq., London Nov. 4, demanded Eden's resignation. Police checked a march on No. 10 Downing St. (Eden's official residence) by crowds chanting, "Eden must go."

HUNGARY

Russians Crush Hungary

UN Condemns Attack

Russian military forces launched a powerful nationwide attack in Hungary Nov. 4 to wipe out the anti-Soviet revolution there. The UN Gen. Assembly responded by condemning Russia's act and calling for an on-the-spot investigation in Hungary.

Nagy Seeks Soviet Exodus

For 4 days preceding their attack, the Russians pretended to be yielding to Hungarian pressure to withdraw from the country. Soviet Army units moved out of Budapest to other Hungarian bases Oct. 31, leaving the city under control of civilian rebels & nationalist Hungarian Army units. The Hungarian Govt. sent Moscow a note Oct. 31 asking that the Russians fix a time & place for negotiations on their leaving Hungary.

Hungarian Premier Nagy said in

a speech Oct. 31: "The revolution has triumphed. We will tolerate no interference in our internal affairs."

Budapest reported that ex-CP Secy. Erno Gero & ex-Premier Andras Hegedus had left the country, and that Lajos Toth had been replaced in 2 key defense posts: by Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter, who led defense of the Hungarian Army's Budapest Barracks against Soviet tank attacks, as First Dep. Defense Min., & by Maj. Gen. Istvan Kovacs as Gen. Staff Chief.

State Min. Zoltan Tildy, Smallholders Party leader, took up with Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan in Budapest Oct. 31 the question of Soviet withdrawal from Hungary. Mikoyan was said to have promised withdrawal of all troops not authorized by the Warsaw Pact.

Eisenhower Hopeful

Pres. Eisenhower, during a radio-TV talk on the Middle East & East European crises Oct. 31, said of Russia's Oct. 30 announcement that it would consider withdrawal of its forces from Hungary, Poland & Rumania: "If the Soviet Union indeed faithfully acts upon its announced intention, the world will witness the greatest forward stride toward justice, trust & understanding among nations in our generation." [See p. 356A2, F2]

Mindszenty Restored

Josef Cardinal Mindszenty was freed Oct. 31 by Hungarian Army troops from Felsoepeteny Castle, 65 mi. from Budapest, where he had been under security police guard. 3 tanks & 2 truckloads of Hungarian soldiers escorted him to Budapest, where he was restored as Roman Catholic Prelate of Hungary. The Cardinal disclosed that he had been asked to lead a newly-formed Christian People's Party. The party said Nov. 1 it would join a Govt. purged of those who had "compromised themselves" by working with the Russians. [See p. 267A3]

Pact Denounced, Reds Move

Budapest radio reported Nov. 2 that Nagy had told Soviet Amb. Yuri V. Andropov that Hungary would denounce the Warsaw Pact and ask support of the UN & Big 4 powers in a new Hungarian policy of neutrality.

Meantime rumors spread that Soviet armed forces were getting reinforcements from Rumania, where 4 border provinces had been closed to foreigners Nov. 1. Nagy cabled UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld that there were "reliable reports . . . that further Soviet units are entering Hungary" and that their "immediate withdrawal" had been demanded of the Soviet ambassador.

Budapest reports Nov. 2 said the Russians had taken control of Budapest airport on grounds that they must expedite evacuation of Russian wounded, women & children & Hungarian Reds endangered by Hungarian rebels. Joszef Dudas, 40, Budapest Revolutionary Council head, appealed to Hungarian patriots not to shoot at Russians & Hungarian Reds. Rebels were said to be pressing a roundup of security police groups still in hiding. [See p. 356D-E1]

Mindszenty appealed to Western countries Nov. 2 for political support of Hungarian rebels & relief supplies. Nagy sent the UN another message that "large Soviet military units" were "marching toward Budapest." Pres. Eisenhower announced an offer of $15 million worth of U.S. surplus food & $5 million worth of other food & medicines to Hungary. The U.S. protested to Russia against the halting by Soviet troops of a Budapest-to-Vienna convoy of American diplomats & their families near the Austrian border.

The UN Security Council in New York met Nov. 2 & 3 at U.S.-British-French request to discuss the "critical situation in Hungary." Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev said Nov. 2 that reports of a Soviet march on Hungary were "utterly unfounded." U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. proposed Nov. 3 a resolution asking that Russia "desist forthwith from any form of intervention . . . in the internal affairs of Hungary." The council decided to postpone action on the resolution pending efforts to establish the facts of events in Hungary. [See p. 356D2]

Nagy revised his Cabinet Nov. 3 to admit the Social Dem. Party (banned in Hungary for 8 yrs.) and make Maj. Gen. Maleter the Defense Min. [See p. 356A1] Maleter & Chief of Staff Kovacs headed a military commission that began talks with a Soviet commission on Russian withdrawal from the country.

Russians Launch Attack

An overwhelming force of 8 Soviet divisions (7 armored) with heavy air support attacked Budapest & other key Hungarian cities at 4 a.m. Nov. 4 to wipe out ruthlessly the anti-Communist rebellion. Hungarian broadcasts reported bitter fighting in the capital, with patriots making a suicidal stand against the Russians. The Maleter-Kovacs delegation was said to have been taken prisoner by the Russion negotiating commission. Hungarian broadcasts made repeated SOS pleas for military rescue by the West. Nagy was reported taken prisoner after he had broadcast an announcement that the Russians had attacked "to overthrow the lawful, democratic Govt. of the Hungarian people." Mindszenty was given refuge in the U.S. Legation in Budapest. An estimated 10,000 Hungarian refugees fled into Austria before Russian troops blocked escape roads.

Moscow *Pravda* ascribed Russia's action to Nagy's having "turned out to be an accomplice of the reactionary forces." It said that "the task of barring the way to reaction in Hungary has to be carried out without the slightest delay."

Moscow reported that Hungarian CP First Secy. Janos Kadar was Premier of a new all-Communist Cabt. and planned an "independent & sovereign" Hungary in which living standards would be improved but Communist "achievements of the past 12 years" would be preserved.

UN Condemns Action

The UN Security Council met at 3 a.m. EST Nov. 4 after word of the Soviet attack on Hungary reached New York. Lodge introduced a revised resolution condemning the Soviet attack and calling on Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld to arrange for an on-the-spot UN investigation of the situation in Hungary. It was supported by 10 council members but vetoed by Soviet delegate Sobolev.

The measure then was taken up in the Gen. Assembly later Nov. 4 and passed, 50-8 (Soviet bloc opposed; India, Indonesia, Egypt & many other Asian & Arab delegates abstaining). Lodge cited a message Pres. Eisenhower had sent to Soviet Premier Bulganin Nov. 4 expressing "shock & dismay" at the Soviet attack. Sobolev contended in the Assembly that "order is returning" in Hungary and that the Western powers were using the Hungarian issue as a "smoke screen" to distract the world from Anglo-French actions against Egypt. [See p. 356E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ELECTIONS

Eisenhower Wins 2d Term

Democrats Control Congress

Pres. Dwight David Eisenhower, 66, & Vice Pres. Richard Milhous Nixon, 43, were reelected Nov. 6 in a landslide victory over Adlai Ewing Stevenson, 56, & Sen. Estes Kefauver, 53. The Republican incumbents won 457 electoral votes in 41 states, their Democratic rivals 74 electoral votes in 7 states. [See map p. 366A1]

With most returns in (as of Nov. 7), Eisenhower-Nixon had 58% of the popular vote—33,212,325 against 24,192,953 for Stevenson-Kefauver.

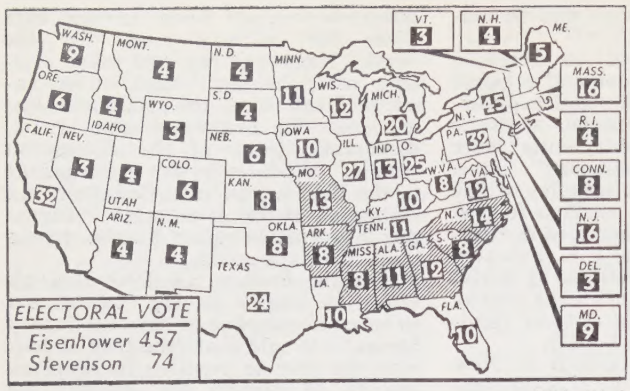
Democrats retained control of Congress. With several seats still undecided (as of Nov. 8), Dems. were sure of majorities of at least 49-47 in the Senate, 231-202 in the House. Democrats also won at least 15 of 30 state governorships at stake (gain of 1).

Mr. Eisenhower was the first Republican President to be reelected since William McKinley won a 2d term in 1900. It was the first time since 1848 & the 4th time in U.S. history that the victor in a Presidential race had failed to carry Congress.

At 66, Mr. Eisenhower was the 2d oldest man ever to win a U.S. Presidential election. (William Henry Harrison, who had been elected at 67, died after serving 31 days.)

Stevenson Congratulates 'Ike'

Conceding Pres. Eisenhower's reelection shortly after midnight, Stevenson sent the President a congratulatory telegram: "You have won . . . an expression of the great confidence of the American people. . . . Tonight we are not Republicans & Democrats but Americans. We appreciate the grave difficulties that your Admin. faces. . . . [We wish] you all success in the years . . . ahead." Stevenson acknowledged his disappointment but



Wide World

Map reflects Pres. Eisenhower's landslide victory in race for reelection. Stevenson carried only 7 states in shaded area. Numbers signify each state's Electoral votes.

added: "Take heart. There are things more precious than political victory. There is the right to political contests." He said that "in much of the world—in Russia, in China, in Hungary & in all of the trembling satellites—partisan controversy is forbidden & dissent suppressed." He reminded followers that he had "tried to charter the road to a new & better America" and expressed confidence "that our cause will ultimately prevail." He voiced "a fervent prayer that we will meet often again in the liberals' everlasting battle against ignorance, poverty, misery & war."

Stevenson assured nations that may have thought "we [in America] were too divided to act" that "what unites us is deeper than what divides us: Love of freedom, love of justice, love of peace."

Eisenhower Makes Pledge

Pres. Eisenhower, on receiving confirmation of his victory, made this pledge in a speech to supporters in Washington: "With whatever talents the good God has given me, with whatever strength there is within me, I will continue & so will my associates to do just one thing—to work for 168 million Americans here at home & for peace in the world."

The President said his tremendous vote "cannot be merely for an individual. It is for principles & ideals for which that individual & his associates have stood & have tried to exemplify." "I think that modern Republicanism has now proved itself, and America has approved of modern Republicanism," he declared. "Modern Republicanism," he predicted, "will point the way to peace among nations & to prosperity, advancing standards here at home in which everybody will share regardless of any accident of birth, of station, or race, religion or color."

Campaign Wind-Up

Pres. Eisenhower, in his final campaign speech, outlined in a TV talk from the White House Nov. 5 "a simple set of principles" that, he said, "we try to apply to every problem of government that we meet":

- "The individual is of supreme importance." This leads to "greater respect in the local government," which is closer to the individual.
- "The spirit of our people is the strength of our nation."
- "America does not prosper unless all Americans prosper. . . . Everything is settled on the basis of what is good for all of us."
- "Government must have a heart as well as a head" and lead in social security, health & education programs.
- "Courage in principle, cooperation in practice make freedom a positive thing." In applying this to civil rights, "we believe in cooperation," in "willing working together of Americans" rather than in forcing everybody to obey "a hard & fixed dictum of law."
- "The purpose of government is to serve—never to dominate."
- "To stay free, we must stay strong," and not just militarily. "Economic strength" & "spiritual strength" were needed.
- "We believe . . . under God, in the cause of freedom & justice & peace for all peoples."

Stevenson Sees Nixon President

Stevenson, in his final campaign address, warned in Boston Nov. 5 that "every piece of scientific evidence we have, every lesson of history & experience, indicates that a Republican victory tomorrow would mean that Richard Nixon would probably be the President of this country within the next 4 years."

After this blunt hint that Pres. Eisenhower, because of his heart attack & intestinal operation, might not survive a 2d term, Stevenson continued: "As a citizen more than as a candidate, I recoil at the prospect of Mr. Nixon as custodian of this nation's future, as guardian of the hydrogen bomb, as representative of America in the world, as commander-in-chief of the United States armed forces. Distasteful as it is, this is . . . the central truth about the fateful decision the American people have to make tomorrow."

Press Polls Prefer 'Ike'

Editor & Publisher, in its final poll of editorial support, reported in its Nov. 3 issue that 740 dailies with combined circulation of 34,538,755 backed Pres. Eisenhower for a 2d term whereas 189 with circulation of 6,122,491 supported Stevenson. Mr. Eisenhower's support represented 62.33% of the newspapers polled & 72.35% of the circulation. 270 papers with 7,079,846 circulation had made no indorsement by Oct. 30. (An additional 571 papers with some 6 million circulation did not participate in the poll.) [See p. 340G3]

The final Gallup Poll on the 1956 race, issued Nov. 4, showed 57% for Eisenhower-Nixon, 39% for Stevenson-Kefauver. [See p. 350B-C1]

'Ike' Defends Foreign Policy

Pres. Eisenhower defended his policies toward the Middle East & the Soviet satellites at a GOP rally in Philadelphia Nov. 1. Commenting on the Polish & Hungarian uprisings, he recalled: "We have always made it clear that we would never renounce our hope & concern for these lands & people." The U.S. "denounced" before the UN "the Soviet use of force" to suppress the uprisings, he continued. "We have welcomed these events, seeking for no selfish advantage . . . material gain nor military alliance." [See p. 356A2]

The Middle East crisis, the President said, was "a much sterner test of our principles. . . . We cannot & we will not condone armed aggression —no matter who the attacker & . . . who the victim. We cannot . . . subscribe to one law for the weak, another law for the strong; one law for those opposing us, another for those allied with us." He asserted that "we value—deeply & lastingly—the bonds with . . . those great friends [Britain & France] with whom we now so plainly disagree." But he insisted that "there are some firm principles that cannot bend—they can only break. And we shall not break ours." [See pp. 353F-G3, 354D-E1]

Alluding to Stevenson's proposal of a halt to H-bomb tests & the draft, Mr. Eisenhower declared that "we continue to build our strength not to wage war but to be spared war. We can judge today the need of this strength by a simple question: would we feel safe or secure . . . if we—say 5 years ago . . . —had already ceased perfecting our military weapons & even abandoned our military draft? That . . . is a design for disaster." [See p. 358C-E2]

Stevenson on Mid-East

Stevenson charged at a Liberal Party rally in New York Oct. 31 that "the vacillations, the uncertainties, appeasements & provocations" of Admin. policy "bear a heavy responsibility for the crisis in the Middle East. . . . Egypt is hostile, Israel disillusioned & evidently desperate. . . . The Russian Communists have acquired a bridgehead in the Middle East which the czars sought for centuries. We have split for the first time with our oldest, strongest allies —Britain & France. . . . The Eisenhower-Dulles policy has been consistent in one respect only—it has not told us the truth."

Stevenson agreed that the U.S. "can never condone an unprovoked attack by one nation on another." But he urged that the U.S. "not be too quick to judge. . . . The British & French have commitments to preserve the peace in that area, and so have we. We know also their dependence on the Suez Canal. . . . This country has denied arms to Israel while her hostile neighbors . . . have been supplied by

Russia." Stevenson said that "by every consideration of law, of moral & spiritual obligation & faith, this nation is bound to support the integrity of Israel. . . . Israel has been obliged to live under this constant reminder that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." [See p. 357C-E2]

Stevenson urged Pres. Eisenhower in a telegram Oct. 31 "to reassure the nation that you will not commit us to any precipitate military action" or any course leading "to a further breakdown of our relations with our Western allies." He said "most Americans have grave doubts over any policy that links us with Communist Russia & Pres. Nasser . . . against our democratic allies."

Stevenson, broadcasting from Buffalo, N.Y. Nov. 1 in answer to Pres. Eisenhower's "non-political" report on the Middle East [see p. 362A-C3], charged that "our Middle Eastern policy is at an absolute dead end" after having given Russia "2 great victories"—the establishment of Russian influence in the Middle East & the breakdown of the Western alliance. The Admin. had tried "to conceal the truth from the people," Stevenson said. He recalled that "just 4 days ago" State Secy. Dulles had said in a TV interview that the U.S., Britain & France had "developed a common policy" to an "amazing . . . degree" and that "certain minor superficial difficulties as to details . . . doesn't detract from the fact that we have a common policy."

According to Stevenson, Communist influence "was at a low ebb" in the Middle East and "the area was more free of violence than it had been in years" when the Eisenhower Admin. took office in 1953. But "things quickly changed" as the Admin. "made mistake after mistake," he said.

Alleged errors cited by Stevenson: (a) Dulles "began by giving Gen. [Mohammed] Naguib, Col. Nasser's predecessor, a pistol as a personal gift from Pres. Eisenhower [see Vol. XIII, p. 151A-B]; . . . it was the token of a new policy which was called 'impartiality' between the Arab states . . . [&] Israel, whom the Arabs had vowed to destroy" & the UN was "pledged to defend." (b) "Pursuing the new policy of trying to build Col. Nasser as a bulwark of stability in the Middle East, the United States pressured the British to evacuate . . . the Suez Canal without making adequate provision for international control of the canal." (c) Dulles "fanned the flames of ambition, of nationalism & of rivalry in the Middle East . . . with the so-called Baghdad Pact . . . but its military advantages were far outweighed by its political disadvantages." (d) In 1955 Nasser's negotiations for U.S. arms "bogged down in some everlasting haggling," so "he turned around & negotiated a huge arms deal with the Communists." (e) "We not only failed to stop the introduction of Communist arms into the Middle East, but we refused then to assist Israel with arms; we also refused to give Israel a guarantee of her integrity although we had given such guarantees to others." (f) "We dangled before Col. Nasser the prospect of financial aid" for the Aswan Dam, but when "it became clear that Col. Nasser was . . . a threat to peace in the Middle East . . . Pres. Eisenhower abruptly & publicly withdrew the aid he had led Col. Nasser to expect"; "as anyone could have foreseen, Col. Nasser promptly retaliated by seizing the Suez Canal." [See p. 358D1]

The current situation, Stevenson said, was this: "Driven by our policy into isolation & desperation, Israel, evidently convinced that the only hope remaining was to attack Egypt before Egypt attacked her, took this tragic decision." Stevenson said this would not have happened if: (1) Stevenson's Nov. 1955 proposal of UN guards to patrol the area had been adopted [see p. 357F2], (2) Pres. Eisenhower, at the Geneva summit conference, "had taken an insistent stand against the shipment of Communist arms to Egypt," (3) the Admin. had "taken a firm stand" and had "aided Israel with arms, with territorial guarantees" &/or (4) the U.S. "had not alternately appeased & provoked Egypt."

Stevenson warned that Pres. Eisenhower seemed to betray "a complete lack of understanding of the magnitude of the crisis" because his approach apparently was to try "to check military action" & thereby "restore the situation that existed up until 4 days ago." This "would be only another setback for the West," Stevenson held, because "the situation 4 days ago was one when events were threatening strangulation of our European allies, the destruction of Israel" & increasing Soviet control of the Middle East.

In Cleveland Nov. 2, Stevenson suggested that "Soviet forces are re-entering Hungary despite the Soviet promise to get out" because "the breakdown of the Western alliance has emboldened the Soviets." "Can the trembling new freedom in Hungary turn with confidence to us — to the Western powers—torn with dissention over the Middle East?" he asked.

Stevenson's Proposals

In a speech in Detroit Nov. 5, Stevenson proposed this program by which, he said, "a determined American Govt." could help stop the Middle East fighting "& strike a blow for peace":

- Back UN efforts for a cease-fire.
- "Rebuild the grand [Western] alliance" and, with both European & non-European friends, forge "a common policy for the Middle East."
- Restore security along Israel's borders because "one root of all the trouble in the Middle East is that Israel's neighbors have denied her right to exist and have engaged in continual hostility & provocation against her."

Stevenson, in a telegram to Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 4, proposed "a course of action that might offer protection or relief to the satellite nations . . . under attack or the threat of attack by Soviet Russia."

Stevenson suggested that Mr. Eisenhower "at once set in motion machinery to activate the [UN] Peace Observation Comm., which was created in 1950. . . ." The UN thus would be able to fly "large teams of official observers . . . into Hungary . . . & also into any other satellite nations, such as Poland, that might welcome or consent to their presence," Stevenson said. He predicted that this "might help to save Poland from a fate similar to Hungary's."

Other Foreign Policy Comment

Nixon, speaking in Hershey, Pa. Nov. 2 with Pres. Eisenhower's full backing, indicated that the U.S. split with Britain & France over Egypt already was proving profitable to the U.S. The 64-5 UN Gen. Assembly vote for a cease-fire gave "the lie," he said, to Stevenson's charge that the U.S. stood alone "in an unfriendly world."

According to Nixon, 64 nations had given "unqualified support" to Mr. Eisenhower in "a world-wide vote of confidence." He recalled that Asian & African nations "have always felt we would, when the pressure was on, side with the policies of the British & French Govts. in relation to the once colonial areas." "For the first time in history," Nixon said, "we have shown independence of Anglo-French policies toward Asia & Africa which seemed to us to reflect the colonial tradition," and this "has had an electrifying effect throughout the world."

Kefauver, however, told reporters in Providence, R.I. Nov. 1 that the Western split had "shattered" NATO, the best defense against Communist aggression. He urged quick action "to vitalize & restore" NATO, "which I think is the fountainhead of our diplomacy & chance for peace." He said it had not been determined who the agressor was in the Israeli-Egyptian fighting.

Kefauver had charged in Bay City, Mich. Oct. 31, immediately after the President's TV report on the Middle East crisis [see p. 362A-C3], that Mr. Eisenhower had "revealed . . . the deterioration of American influence in the world. Whereas we were the leaders of the free world when the Democrats left office, we are not now even consulted by these other major democracies before steps are taken which would could lead to general war." Kefauver said in a speech later the same evening that Nixon first had urged the President's reelection on the ground that he had achieved peace but had changed course after the Middle East fighting had started and was urging Mr. Eisenhower's reelection "because there is no peace."

The Middle East crisis was the U.S.' "worst diplomatic disaster in memory." according to a statement issued Nov. 2 by these Democratic members of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com.: Theo. F. Green (R.I), J. Wm. Fulbright (Ark.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Wayne Morse (Ore.). They said the statement, an attack on Admin. foreign policy, was issued to refute Pres. Eisenhower's claim of "bipartisan support" for his Suez policy. Their support, the Democrats said, was for UN efforts to stop the fighting, not for "stop-gap measures reached in desperation at the height of a crisis that caught the Admin. by surprise."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said at a press conference in Chicago Nov. 3 that "I do not consider that Israel is an aggressor. She acted in self-defense." Israel, she said, found itself increasingly "beleaguered" because of Pres. Eisenhower's policy of letting

Arab states acquire arms while Israel was denied "equivalent weapons." The Eisenhower policy brought Britain & France "to the point of desperation," she asserted, and the U.S. was "in the very strange position of supporting the Kremlin & an Egyptian dictator against our oldest and strongest allies."

H-Test Ban Proposal Debated

The White House, in answer to a query of 4 Dem. Senators, declared Nov. 1 that "this Admin. has never given its approval to any proposal for suspending nuclear weapons development & consequent test without dependable safeguards." This reply was a partial answer to questions telegraphed from Oklahoma City Oct. 31 by: Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (N. M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Com., Mike Mansfield (Mont.), J. Wm. Fulbright, & A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.).

The Democratic telegram had asked the President whether: (1) "Some of your own expert advisers have or have not recommended a policy of moratorium or of seeking international agreements banning" H-tests. (2) "You did or did not approve or agree with this policy & direct further studies. . . ." The Democrats called attention to "reports from responsible sources" that Mr. Eisenhower had "personally agreed that convincing evidence indicated the wisdom of adopting this policy line." According to these reports, such a "unilateral moratorium" or international agreement had been "definitely recommended" by the President's Natl. Security Council advisers & "experts in other agencies, including the State Dept. & Gov. [Harold E.] Stassen's Comm. on Intl. Disarmament." [See p. 340C1]

The *N. Y. Times* reported Nov. 3 that "a high official in a position to know the facts" had added this to the White House denial: (a) "The subject has never been broached in the Natl. Security Council or by Stassen in meetings on disarmament with other officials." (b) "The President has never been asked by these groups to review the subject and has never initiated it with these groups."

Mr. Eisenhower, in a speech in Philadelphia Nov. 1, denounced Stevenson's proposals on ending H-tests & the draft as a "design for disaster."

Hiding of Danger Charged

Stevenson charged in Detroit Nov. 2 that the Eisenhower Admin. had concealed the fact that radioactive strontium-90 from H-test fallout was endangering America's milk. He based the charge on an Oct. 27 letter from Dr. Evarts A. Graham, ex-chairman of the board of regents of the American College of Surgeons, ex-pres. of the Intl. Society of Surgeons & a leading cancer authority.

Graham, in a letter supporting Stevenson's proposal for halting H-tests, said: The Admin. dismissed "as negligible" the danger from strontium-90 fallout, but "this conclusion cannot be supported by the known facts." Dr. Williard F. Libby, an Atomic Energy Comm. member, reported in articles in June & Oct. 1956 that "children now being born will absorb from milk & carry in their lifetimes a burden of strontium-90 that may average 1% of the amount which the Intl. Comm. on Radiological Protection has agreed is the danger level for an adult." The latter body also warned "that when an entire population is exposed to radiation, the established danger level must be reduced at least 10 times"; therefore Libby's estimate "should be raised to 10% of the permissible maximum." In view of the growing child's sensitivity to radioactivity & particularly to strontium-90, the British Medical Council "has warned that even this revised estimate may be inadequate" and suggested "an additional 10-fold reduction," which would bring Libby's "estimate of strontium-90 level in today's children up to the amount which is to be considered hazardous." "Even if tests were suspended now, this [strontium-90] situation would persist essentially unimproved for 25 years." "As long ago as 1954 the AEC was aware of & worried about the danger, albeit in secret." "On Aug. 19, 1954 Comm. Libby himself undertook to investigate methods for removing strontium-90 from milk. The extreme urgency . . . is evident from the fact that only 3 days later he filed a report of his work and considered 'the institution of an engineering study which will give cost estimates for such purification procedures.'"

The White House Nov. 3 released a statement in which AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss called Stevenson's charges "untrue" & "false." Libby's study, he said, "was to determine the feasibility of purifying milk if it were ever contaminated by fallout should we be attacked by an enemy using atomic weapons." The study was not kept secret, Strauss asserted, but "has been publicly available since 1955 in the 49 [AEC] depository libraries . . . & publicly distributed by the Dept. of Commerce." He reiterated that a Natl. Academy of Science report "categorically refuted" Graham's statement that "the present amount of strontium-90 comprises a public health problem of serious magnitude." [See p. 358B-D3]

N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman charged Nov. 1 that 6 days after Stevenson had made his H-ban proposal the Fed. Govt. had ordered an end to state radioactivity monitering systems sponsored by the U.S. Public Health Service. Harriman said the order was issued 2 days after radioactivity in New York was found to be "15 times higher than normal."

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty the same day branded Harriman's statement "false," and the AEC reported that it had been decided in July to halt monitoring services that had been set up temporarily (6 months) for the spring 1956 U.S. tests. The AEC conceded that the Sept. 22 reading of 11.7 micro-micro-curies per cubic meter of air was "about 15 times the normal background" but said this had dropped to 9.1 Sept. 23 & to 3.26 Sept. 24.

Scientists Discuss Proposals

Dr. William F. Neuman, U. of Rochester bone researcher & head of an AEC research project, told the Overseas Press Club in New York Oct. 31 that Natl. Academy of Science & AEC data indicated that the radioactivity danger was closer than generally believed. He urged a halt to H-tests until the danger was assessed and proposed that an international scientific congress then specify how much strontium-90 each country could be permitted to release in its tests.

Eugene Rabinowich, U. of Illinois physical chemist & editor of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, urged in the bulletin's November issue that H-tests at least be suspended for a limited time to demonstrate that "requirements of humanity as a whole" take precedence over "the immediate needs" of the citizens of some state.

An H-test ban was indorsed Nov. 3 by 13 Yale U. scientists, including Chairmen Ernest C. Pollard of the Biophysics Dept. & Oswald Tippo of the Biology Dept.

Continuation of the tests on grounds that radioactivity hazards were "insignificant" was urged in Berkeley, Calif. Nov. 5 by Dr. Edward Teller, who sparked the breakthrough that made the H-bomb possible, & Dr. Ernest Lawrence, head of the U. of California Radiation Center. They denied that the U.S. had any "infallible" method of detecting another country's nuclear tests and insisted that tests were needed for the U.S. to make progress in its own program. [See p. 359E1-B2]

Other Campaign Developments

Eisenhower. Pres. Eisenhower got a thorough medical exam at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington Oct. 27-28 and was pronounced in "excellent health." (White House Press Secy. James Hagerty said the doctors refused to be questioned by reporters.) Hagerty Oct. 26 had denounced as an "amazing document of falsehood" a column by Drew Pearson (written for Oct. 27 publication) stating that Pres. Eisenhower "apparently suffered a mild relapse" while campaigning in Minneapolis [see p. 342A1]. Hagerty called this "absolutely & categorically" untrue, but Pearson insisted "the burden" of his report was accurate although details might have been wrong. [See p. 270C3]

Mr. Eisenhower, in an address in Seattle Oct. 17, accused the Democrats of fighting his Admin. with such devices as "the half-truth," "the hit-&-run statement," "the big straddle" & the "double standard—otherwise known as the rubber yardstick."

In Portland, Ore. Oct. 18, the President said his "partnership" power policy had reversed Democratic practices "that meant tight centralization of control in Washington—a virtual federal monopoly of construction of water & power projects." This, he said, "removes initiative & decision far from the people whose own knowledge & self-reliance are the soundest guides to action. It pits region against region in the struggle for favor in Washington, and it inevitably dooms many areas to delay & disappointment as they are forced to wait while others receive federal favor." Mr. Eisenhower said "there will not be" enough federal money available to cover the $40 billion cost of the "power requirements for the next 10 years. . . . Only the partnership program can do the job. . . ."

Mr. Eisenhower, in Los Angeles Oct. 19, condemned as "false" & "a baseless insult" Stevenson's charge that the GOP Admin. suffered a "contagion of corruption." He suggested that "the opposition," "remembering the Washington mess of only 4 years

ago," should avoid the word "corruption." He recalled the Spanish proverb: "Never mention rope in the house of one who has been hanged."

Back in Washington, the President disclosed Oct. 21, in a telegram to Fred Herman, a Rochester, N. Y. supporter, that he planned to ask Congress for additional tax relief for small business. Among his proposals: (a) A reduction from 30% to 20% of the tax on the first $25,000 of a corporation's income; cost to the Govt.: $600 million the first year, $740 million the 2d. (b) Accelerated depreciation for purchase of used property. (c) Extension over 10 years of death taxes on estates consisting largely of investments in family businesses. (d) Taxation on a partnership basis for corporations with few stockholders.

Mr. Eisenhower, at the diamond jubilee banquet of the United Bro'hood of Carpenters in Washington Oct. 23, denied charges that his Admin. was "dedicated to furthering the interest of big business." He pointed out that after-tax corporation profits averaged 7.7% of the national income during 1946-52 but dropped to 6% since 1953 and that labor's share had risen to 70%—a 20-yr. high.

The President repeated in Miami Oct. 29 his 1952 observation that the civil rights question should be handled, "to the greatest possible extent, on a local & state basis." He reiterated that "progress toward equality had to be achieved finally in the hearts of men rather than in legislative halls." [See pp. 349F3-350A1]

(Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters Bro'hood & Pres. Richard J. Gray of the AFL-CIO Construction Trades Dept. announced their indorsements of Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 30).

Stevenson. In his 4th document on his plans for a "New America," Stevenson explained Oct. 28 that he expected America's economic growth to provide the money for his welfare proposals so that taxes would not have to be raised—and might be lowered. These programs, he estimated, "might cost about $3 billion in 2 or 3 years and rise to 3 times that amount in a decade, a period in which our national product is expected to rise by $150-$200 million." Stevenson proposed that families whose heads were over 65 should get a Govt.-guaranteed income of $3,150—75% of the $4,200 national average. This would add about $800 to the annual incomes of 5,400,000 families, but only $3 billion of it would be left for the Govt. to finance, Stevenson predicted, because "surely ⅓ of this desired increase . . . can be obtained through improved job opportunities." The Govt. share, he said, would consist of $2.4 billion in social security & $600 million in Old Age Assistance. [See p. 332C3]

In his 5th "New America" document, Stevenson Nov. 3 urged "the Fed. Govt., working with state & local governments, and with private & cooperative power agencies, in a true regional partnership," to build facilities to produce "adequate power at low prices." Capacity, he said, should be raised from the 116 million kw. in 1955 to 320 million in 1970 & 600 million in 1980. He called for: "the expediting of federal development of hydro-electric power through comprehensive river-basin progress; continued expansion of TVA power supply, including steam generation; federal construction of large demonstration atomic power plants; a continuance of the preference to public bodies & cooperatives in marketing of power from federal projects; legislation providing for authorization & regulation of regional wholesale power pools," regardless of ownership. Stevenson said that "the Fed. Govt. must take the lead in the development of atomic power—not surrender its rights to private enterprise as it has since 1952." He also urged federal forestry, irrigation, mineral resources, soil conservation, range land & fish & wildlife programs.

In Flint, Mich. Oct. 17, Stevenson attacked Vice Pres. Nixon as "a man whose greatest political talent is a mastery of personal innuendo, who cries 'treason' and spreads fear & doubt . . . uses language to conceal issues rather than explore them, a man whose trademark is slander," a man unfitted for the "moral leadership" of the Presidency. Nixon, he charged, shifts position on important issues for political expediency. "There is no man who can safely say he knows where the Vice President stands," Stevenson declared. "This is a man of many masks. Who can say they have seen his real face?"

Stevenson, in an address in Madison Square Garden in New York Oct. 23, charged that "in all too many instances" the President "has abdicated the responsibilities of the office without abdicating the office itself." The most "total" abdication, according to Stevenson, was on school desegregation. The Republicans had "hoped to make this election just an exercise of a personality cult, but we have turned it into a debate on policies," Stevenson declared. Attacking the GOP "peace, progress & prosperity" slogan, Stevenson asked: "Peace?—when our erratic foreign policy has brought us repeatedly to the brink of war, and now the whole world is in peril over the Suez?—when the earth is a trail of gunpower from Korea to Cyprus?—when all humanity lives in the grim shadow of the hydrogen bomb?" "Progress?—when the richest country in the world doesn't have enough schools & teachers? . . . [or] hospitals for its sick?— . . . when ugly slums deface our cities & offend human dignity?—when millions of Americans are still denied opportunities because of race or color? Prosperity? Yes, but can we be content?—what about the farmer?—the small businessmen?—the distressed areas?—the great pockets of unemployment? — & the 30 million . . . in families with income of less than $2,000 a year?"

Stevenson charged in Springfield, Ill. Oct. 25 that "the Eisenhower record of broken promises to the farmer is a record of callous political perfidy." He charged Mr. Eisenhower was playing "the farm politics he so righteously denounces." Stevenson said the President was claiming "that his Admin. has started to reduce the farm surpluses it 'inherited'" whereas the truth was that "at the end of the last crop year the Govt. investment in surpluses was almost 6 times as great as at the end of 1952, when the Republicans took over." Stevenson pointed out that "the President has said the Democratic [farm] proposals will be too costly. He does not say that during this fiscal year we will be paying $5,700,000,000 for an ineffective [GOP] program. This is 3½ times as much as the average cost of a program that worked during the last 3 Democratic fiscal years." Stevenson said net farm income had dropped from $15.1 billion a year to $11½ billion under the GOP Admin.

Stevenson charged in Rock Island, Ill. Oct. 26 that "one of the worst things the Admin. has done is to cover up its own farm-policy failures by setting city people against farmers & farmers against city people." The Admin. did this to "harvest votes from the resentment of each for the other . . . [and to] keep their special clients, the special interest, in the driver's seat," Stevenson declared.

In a speech in Los Angeles Oct. 27, Stevenson said Pres. Eisenhower was "vacationing," "playing golf" or "shooting quail" while crisis after crisis faced the country. He charged that Mr. Eisenhower had delegated too much to subordinates and seemed ignorant about important matters. "The price of the President's abdication has been irresponsibility in our foreign policy" that "has brought the coalition of the free nations to a point where even its survival has been threatened," Stevenson said. "It has brought American prestige to the lowest level in our history." He predicted that "Pres. Eisenhower will not be a more vigorous leader in the next 4 years. . . . He will almost certainly be even less disposed to lead," and Nixon would fill "this vacuum."

Stevenson warned in Chicago Nov. 3 that "every consideration—the President's age, his health, the fact that he can't succeed himself—make it inevitable that the dominant figure of the Republican Party under a 2d Eisenhower term would be Richard Nixon." Stevenson asked his hearers whether "you want him [Nixon] as commander-in-chief to exercise his power of war & peace?" Pres. Eisenhower, Stevenson said, "now lacks the energy for full-time work at the world's toughtest job."

(The Rev. Drs. Reinhold Niebuhr & John C. Bennett announced in New York Oct. 31 that they had formed a Com. of Clergymen for Stevenson consisting of 104 theologians & clergymen. They said one reason they did so was because "the Republicans have sought to convince the nation that they are the party of religious faith & moral sensitivity. . . . They have so combined this emphasis upon religion with complacency that they mislead the people concerning the meaning of religious faith for our national life & for our role as a nation in the world.")

Kefauver. In Columbus, Neb. Oct. 12 Kefauver accused Pres. Eisenhower of "betrayal of the American farmer" by allegedly failing to live up to farm pledges of the 1952 campaign. Kefauver asserted in Springfield, Ill. Oct. 25 that although the Admin. had promised to cut farm surpluses, "there is more corn this year than ever before in history" and the Govt. "now owns 7 times as much wheat as it did when Ezra Taft Benson" became Agriculture Secy. . . . In an attack on Admin. power policy, Kefauver asserted in Salt Lake City Oct. 19 that "in [this] power-starved area, the Eisenhower Admin.'s so-called partnership policy had produced not one kilowatt of electricity." He simultaneously accused the GOP of "failing America & the world in the search for peace" & of "accepting the cold war as a permanent condition of life."

Nixon. Vice Pres. Nixon said in Canton, O. Nov. 3 that "out of the present turmoil [in the Middle East] can, & we believe will, come something more stable than the patchwork of 1948, which constituted a running sore between the Israelis & the Arabs." He foresaw no "decisive influence" for the USSR in that area. Nixon had predicted in a nationally televised interview at Cornell U. Oct. 17 that "in the long run we will settle this [Suez] problem without conflict." . . . Nixon predicted at the annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner in New York Oct. 18 that "most of us here will live to see the day when American boys & girls shall sit side by side at any school—public or private—with no regard paid to the color of their skin." [See p. 341C-D3]

FOREIGN

Mau Mau leader Dedan Kimathi, 35, was captured by British security forces Oct. 21 near Nyeri, 100 mi. no. of Nairobi, Kenya. Kimathi, believed responsible for at least 29 Mau Mau killings, was slightly wounded in the thigh. A British Govt. spokesman disclosed Nov. 6 that, as of Sept. 1956, an estimated 10,500-11,000 Mau Mau had been killed, 30,000 captured & detained and 2,500 surrendered since the outbreak of hostilities. [See Vol. XV, p. 433D3]

Singapore reported 4 days of rioting ended Oct. 29 after 14 persons had been killed, 130 injured & 600 arrested. The disturbances began Oct. 12 when the Govt. ordered the expulsion of 140 students & closing of 2 private schools to combat Communist agitation. An estimated 2,000 teen-age students barricaded themselves within the school buildings & remained there until Oct. 26, when squads of riot police began to clear them from the buildings. Rioting, which broke out in many parts of the city, was quelled by police, who opened fire & used tear gas to dispel mobs burning autos & assaulting Europeans. The city's bus drivers joined the students in a sympathy strike Oct. 26. Singapore Chief Min. Lim Yeh Hock reported Oct. 29 that 259 trade unionists had been arrested in efforts to combat "subversive elements." [See p. 191B3]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuban military intelligence chief Col. Antonio Blanco Rio, 36, was shot to death & 2 members of his party were seriously wounded Oct. 28 as they left a Havana nightclub. Pres. Fulgencio Batista charged exiled ex-Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás with complicity in a plot to kill Batista & members of his Govt. Brig. Gen. Rafael Salas Canizares, Cuban Natl. Police chief, & 10 oppositionists were killed Oct. 29 in a gunbattle that developed when police raided the Haitian Embassy in Havana where a group of men wanted for the Blanco shooting had taken refuge. (Salas Canizares died Oct. 31.) [See p. 230B1] . . . **Honduran** junta Oct. 22 installed the following new Cabinet: Forgn. Min.—Esteban Mendoza (holdover); Interior—Col. Raul Flores; Defense—Col. Oswaldo Lopez; Econ. & Finance—Gabriel A. Mejia; Dvlpt. — Ruben Clare Vega; Labor — Tomas Calix Moncada; Eductn.—Jorge Fidel Duron; Resources — Andreas Alvarado Puerto; Health—Dr. Roberto Lazarus. 21 political prisoners held since a barracks revolt Aug. 1 were released Oct. 23. [See p. 356G3] . . . **Uruguayan** state railways resumed operation Sept. 1 after a 9-day strike. Workers accepted a 50-peso ($12) monthly raise pending Govt. study of their demands for further wage increases. [See p. 162B3] . . . **U.S. imports** from Latin America totaled $1.9 billion in Jan.-June as against $1.5 billion in July-Dec. 1955, the U.S. Commerce Dept. reported Oct. 14. Exports to Latin America exceeded imports by $40 million during first-half 1956. (The Commerce Dept. estimated Aug. 21 that Latin American assets & investments in the U.S. totaled $3,289,000,000 in Dec. 1955.) [See p. 311E1] . . . **Venezuelan Petroleum Co.** (Sinclair subsidiary) announced Oct. 25 that an important new oil strike had been made in western Monagas state between Ciudad Bolivar & the Caribbean coast. [See pp. 298B3, 6F1]

ECONOMICS

Consumer debt, including time-payment, non-installment & single-payment loan accounts, rose by $196 million during Sept. to a record $40.074 billion in the U.S., the Fed. Reserve Bd. reported Nov. 1. Time-payment debt rose $63 million during Sept. to a record $30.707 billion. [See p. 222E3] . . . **Personal income** in the U.S. rose to a new record annual rate of $328.5 billion in Sept., the Commerce Dept. reported Nov. 4. [See p. 239B1] . . . **Profits** of 504 major U.S. companies totaled $2,289,912,000 during July-Sept., a 10.3% decline from the $2,551,982,000 profit total for 3d-qtr. 1955, the *Wall St. Journal* reported Nov. 1. [See p. 230F2] . . . **World food crops** equalling or exceeding slightly the 1955-56 level were predicted for the 1956-57 crop year by the U.S. Agri. Dept. Nov. 3. [See p. 311E1] . . . **Studebaker-Packard Corp.** announced Nov. 2 that its stockholders had approved a working agreement with Curtiss-Wright Corp. to improve Studebaker-Packard's auto production efficiency. [See p. 31F1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prize awards announced Nov. 1 in Stockholm by the Swedish Academy of Sciences: *physics* ($38,533 to be shared by the 3 recipients)—Drs. William Shockley, 46, of Mountain View, Calif., Walter H. Brattain, 54, of Murray Hill, N.J. & John Bardeen, 44, of Champaign, Ill., for development of the electronic transistor [see Vol. XII, p. 75E] as a team project at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J.; *chemistry* ($38,700 to be shared by the 2 recipients)—Prof. Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, 59, of Oxford U. & Prof. Nikolai N. Semenov, 58, Inst. of Physics director in Moscow, for independent but parallel research on chemical reaction kinetics that led to improvement of the internal combustion engine & development of modern plastics. Semenov was the first Soviet scientist to receive a Nobel Prize. [See p. 359E3; Vol. XV, 362C3]

LEADING OCTOBER FILMS

New York Releases

Around the World in 80 Days. David Niven & Cantinflas as peripatetic master & servant heroes of Michael Todd's Technicolor & Todd-AO version of Jules Verne's novel. Screenplay by S. J. Perelman. Directed by Michael Anderson. With Robert Newton, Shirley MacLaine, Robt. Morley, Trevor Howard, Finlay Currie, Basil Sidney, Ronald Squires, 40 other famous actors. Oct. 17.

Giant. Edna Ferber's novel of rise of Texas family, set against background of great wealth & racial conflict. Screenplay by Fred Guiol & Ivan Moffat. Directed by Geo. Stevens. Produced by Stevens & Henry Ginsberg in WarnerColor for Warner Bros. With Elizabeth Taylor, Rock Hudson, James Dean, Jane Withers, Mercedes McCambridge, Judith Evelyn, Sal Mineo, Alexander Scourby. Oct. 10.

The Girl He Left Behind. Tab Hunter as spoiled youngster who becomes man in U.S. Army. Screenplay by Guy Trosper based on Marion Hargrove's novel. Directed by David Butler. Produced by Frank P. Rosenberg for Warner Bros. With Natalie Wood, Jessie Royce Landis, Jim Backus, Henry Jones, Murray Hamilton. Oct. 26.

The Grand Maneuver. René Clair's French-language romantic comedy about an officer who falls in love with woman he sets out to ensnare to win bet. Directed by Clair in Eastman-color. Released by United Motion Picture Org. With Michele Morgan, Gerard Philippe, Brigitte Bardot, Jean Desailly. Oct. 1.

Marcelino. Spanish film set in post-Napoleonic times about monks who raise orphan boys: Screenplay by Jose Maria Sanchez-Silva & Ladislao Vajda. Directed by Vajda for Chamartin Prodctns. Released by United Motion Picture Org. With Pablito Calvo, Rafael Rivelles, Antonio Vico, Juan Calvo. Oct. 22.

Pillars of Sky. Army scout tries to lead U.S. cavalry troop across hostile Indian territory. Screenplay by Sam Rolfe from Will Henry's novel. Directed by Geo. Marshall. Produced by Robt. Arthur for Universal-Intl. With Jeff Chandler, Ward Bond, Dorothy Malone, Keith Andes. Oct. 12.

The Solid Gold Cadillac. Judy Holliday as small shareholder who wants to know inner workings of large corporation. Screenplay by Abe Burrows from play by Geo. S. Kaufman & Howard Teichman. Directed by Richard Quine. Produced by Fred Kohlmar for Columbia. With Paul Douglas, Fred Clark, John Williams, Hiram Sherman, Neva Patterson. Oct. 24.

Storm Center. Small-town librarian refuses on moral grounds to remove Communist book & is shunned by townspeople. Screenplay by Daniel Taradash & Elick Moll. Directed by Taradash. Produced by Julian Blaustein for Phoenix Prodctns. Presented by Columbia. With Bette Davis, Brian

Keith, Kim Hunter, Paul Kelly, Kevin Coughlin. Oct. 21.

Vitelloni. Italian-language film dealing with dissolute life of bourgeois youths. Screenplay by Federico Fellini & Ennie Flaiano. Directed by Fellini. Presented by Mario de Vecchi. API-Janus Release. With Franco Fabrizi, Franco Interlenghi, Alberto Sordi, Leopoldo Trieste. Oct. 23.

Wee Geordie. 90-lb. weakling takes physical culture course, becomes Olympic hammer-throwing champ. Screenplay written & film produced by Frank Launder & Sidney Gilliat. Directed by Launder. Released by Geo. K. Arthur. With Bill Travers, Alistair Sim, Norah Gorsen, Doris Goddard, Miles Malleson. Oct. 7.

NEW BOOKS

. . . And the Rain My Drink. By Han Suyin. Portrait of internal muddle and divided loyalties in Malaya. Oct. 23. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 306 pp., $4)*

Compulsion. By Meyer Levin. Fictionalized version of the Loeb-Leopold murder trial. Oct. 29. (Simon & Schuster, 495 pp., $5)*

A Gentle Knight: My Husband Walter White. By Poppy Cannon. Wife of late NAACP director tells about their marriage. Nov. 1. (Rinehart, 309 pp., $3.95)†

My Confession. By Samuel Chamberlain. Intro. & postscript by Roger Butterfield. Diary of a Mexican war soldier & artist who later became Civil War general. Nov. 1. (Harpers, 302 pp., $6)†

My Lord, What a Morning: An Autobiog. By Marian Anderson. Negro contralto's memoirs. Oct. 25. (Viking, 312 pp., $5)†

Portraits from Memory and Other Essays. By Bertrand Russell. Sketches by 84-yr.-old British philosopher. Nov. 5. (Simon & Schuster, 246 pp., $3.50)†

Posted Missing. By Alan Villiers. Investigation into the mysterious disappearance of several ships. Oct. 25. (Scribners, 310 pp., $4.75)†

This Hallowed Ground: The Story of the Union Side of the Civil War. By Bruce Catton. Military history & sketches of people who took part. BOMC Nov. choice. Oct. 29. (Doubleday, 437 pp., $5.95)†

The Tribe That Lost Its Head. By Nicholas Monsarrat. Young, Oxford-educated African tribal chieftain inadvertently sets off a bloody rebellion. Oct. 31. (Sloane, 598 pp., $4.95)*

The Wreck of the Mary Deare. By Hammond Innes. Seagoing narrator tries to discover why a freighter has been abandoned by its crew. Oct. 22. (Knopf, 297 pp., $3.75)*

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Apple Cart. Revival of Bernard Shaw's political satire set in 1970s in which monarch insists on taking himself seriously. Staged by George Schaefer. Presented by Charles Adams & Joseph Neebe. With Maurice Evans, Raymond Bramley, Signe Hasso, Pat Nye, Mercer McLeod. Oct. 18 at Plymouth. (4-3-0)§

Auntie Mame. Comedy by Jerome Lawrence & Robt. E. Lee based on Patrick Dennis' novel. Rosalind Russell as raffish Beekman Place heiress who inherits nephew. Staged by Morton DaCosta. Presented by Robt. Fryer & Lawrence Carr. With Polly Rowles, Peggy Cass, Jan Handzlik, Robt. Higgins, Yuki Shimoda. Oct. 31 at Broadhurst. (7-0-0)§

The Best House in Naples. Comedy by Eduardo de Filippo adapted by F. Hugh Herbert. Painter's mistress, mother of 3 sons, tricks him into marriage. Directed by Nick Mayo. With Katy Jurado, Rino Negri, Silvio Minciotti, Esther Minciotti. Oct. 26 at Lyceum. (0-0-7)§ Closed Oct. 27 after 3 performances.

Macbeth. British Old Vic's repertory presentation of Shakespeare's tragedy. Staged by Michael Benthall. Presented by Sol Hurok. With Paul Rogers, Coral Browne, Jack Gwillim, John Neville, Jennifer Wilson, Richard Wordsworth. Oct. 29 at Winter Garden. (3-4-0)§

Major Barbara. Revival of Bernard Shaw's play about munitions maker & daughter who joins Salvation Army. Staged by Charles Laughton. Presented by Robt. L. Joseph & Producers Theatre. With Burgess Meredith, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Glynis Johns, Frederic Warriner, Richard Lupino, Laughton, Eli Wallach, Colin Keith-Johnston. Oct. 30 at Martin Beck. (3-2-2)§

Richard II. Old Vic's revival of Shakespeare's tragedy of king who lost his throne. Staged by Michael Benthall. Presented by Sol Hurok. With John Neville, Paul Rogers, Charles Gray, Jack Gwillim, Claire Bloom. Oct. 23 at Winter Garden. (4-3-0)§

Romeo and Juliet. Old Vic's revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Staged by Robert Helpmann. Presented by Sol Hurok. With Claire Bloom, John Neville, Paul Rogers, Jack Gwillim, Richard Wordsworth. Oct. 24 at Winter Garden. (4-3-0)§

The Sea Gull. Revival of Anton Chekhov's play about young playwright to whom no one will listen, assorted mismatched lovers. Staged & presented by David Ross. With Betty Field, William Smithers, Shepperd Strudwick, Gerald Hiken, Jacob Ben-Ami, Erika Grippner. Oct. 22 at 4th St. (5-1-1)§

Separate Tables. Eric Portman & Margaret Leighton co-starred in 2 plays by Terence Rattigan: "Table by the Window," concerning ex-dipsomaniac politician & his calculating wife who are reunited because of need for each other; "Table Number Seven," dealing with retired army major who wins sympathy despite disclosure that he has sexual perversion. Directed by Peter Glenville. Presented by Producers Theatre in association with Hecht-Lancaster. With Beryl Measor, Phyllis Neilsen-Terry, Jane Eccles, Donald Harron, May Hallett. Oct. 25 at Music Box. (4-3-0)§

* Fiction † Non-fiction § First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Protestants in the U.S. total 84 million, including children who have not joined churches & other non-member churchgoers, the biweekly *Presbyterian Life* estimated Nov. 3. It rated total U.S. church affiliation, including non-members, at 125 million. [See pp. 327B1, 303G2] . . . **Thomas E. Murray,** U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. member who has proposed curbing H-bomb tests & the size & number of atomic weapons, received the 1956 peace award of the Catholic Assn. for Intl. Peace in Washington Nov. 1. [See pp. 317E1, 143C-F3]

Dr. Oliver Cromwell Carmichael, 65, announced Nov. 5 his resignation (by Jan. 1) as U. of Alabama pres. to take a post with the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. [See pp. 85G1, 77D3] . . . **Salaries** of college & university faculty members in the U.S. averaged $5,243, according to a Natl. Eductn. Assn. survey reported Oct. 30. The far west showed the highest regional average ($5,758), the southest the lowest ($4,977). Presidents averaged $11,314 nationally, full professors $7,076, assoc. profs. $5,731, asst. profs. $4,921, instructors $4,087. [See p. 372D2] . . . **Sherman Wu,** 19, son of ex-Formosa Gov. K. C. Wu, disclosed Oct. 31 he had resigned as a pledge to Psi Upsilon fraternity at Northwestern U. in Evanston, Ill., because of racial objections against him. Chapter Pres. Jack H. Lageschulte, 20, said the fraternity had found that 7 other prospective pledges "would not accept" Wu socially. [See Vol. XIV, p. 93F] . . . **Lefthanded** students comprised 11.1% of a group of 3,300 surveyed by the U.S. Office of Eductn. in connection with a study of classroom equipment requirements, it was disclosed Nov. 3. ⅓ of those who wrote lefthanded used the right hand for other manual activities.

OBITUARIES

James Randolph Adams, 58, bd. chrmn.-co-founder Macmanus, John & Adams adv. agency; Nov. 6 in Detroit.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, 82, Italian chief of staff who led 1935 invasion of Ethiopia although he opposed it, headed World War II forces until forced to resign in 1940 after Greece & Albania held off large Italian army, Premier who surrendered to Allies after fall of Mussolini 1943; Oct. 31 in Grazzano, Italy.

Dr. Leo Baeck, 83, World Union of Progressive Judaism pres., author of *Essence of Judaism,* Chief Rabbi of Berlin who chose to remain with congregation during Nazi persecution, one of 700 survivors released in 1945 from Theresienstadt concentration camp where an estimated 49,000 inmates were slain; Nov. 2 in London.

Col. Jacques Louis Balsan, 88, pioneer French aviator & balloonist who helped organize World War I Lafayette Escadrille; Nov. 4 in N.Y.

Charles E. Bunnell, 78, U. of Alaska founder (pres. 1923-49), ex-Alaskan federal judge; Nov. 1 in Burlingame, Calif.

Dr. Vladimir Petrovich Filatov, 81, dir. Ukrainian Research Experimental Inst. for Eye Diseases & Tissue Therapy, ophthalmological surgeon who successfully transplanted healthy corneas to eyes of blind; Oct. 30, Odessa.

Dr. Fritz Hofmann, 89, German-born developer of synthetic rubber (from coal) 1909, forced by Nazis to refuse Nobel Prize; Oct. 31, Hanover.

Dr. Harvey J. Howard, ophthalmologist captured by Manchurian bandits in 1927 while on staff of Union Med. Coll. in Peiping (offered leadership of gang after curing eye disease of several members); Nov. 6, Tampa, Fla.

Dr. Albert G. Keller, 82, Yale sociology prof. 1900-42, author *Science of Society;* Oct. 31, New Haven.

Paul Kelly, 57, actor who appeared in over 400 films, starred on B'way stage in *Country Girl, Command Decision;* Nov. 6 in West Los Angeles of heart attack. (Kelly served 2 yrs. of a 10-yr. manslaughter sentence in 1927 for fistfight slaying of actor Ray Raymond over Raymond's wife Dorothy Mackaye whom Kelly married in 1931.) [See Vol. VIII, p. 171L; X, 380A]

Albert F. Nufer, 62, U.S. Amb. to Philippines since July, Amb. to Argentina 1952-56 [see p. 324F3], U.S. forgn. service officer since 1910; Nov. 6 in Manila of heart attack.

John Baker Opdyke, 79, author, UP correspondent in post-World War I Russia, N.Y. State educational aide, husband of Theatre Guild admin. Theresa Helburn; Nov. 3 in New York.

Anders Orne, 75, Swedish Transport Min. 1921-23, Postmaster-Gen. 1925-27, Social Dem. MP 1919-34; Nov. 1 in Stockholm.

Rae Robertson, 63, Scottish-born concert pianist, member Bartlett & Robertson duo-pianist team; Nov. 4 in Los Angeles.

Jules-Geraud Cardinal Saliège, 86, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toulouse whose arrest by Nazis in 1942 for protesting deportation of Jews won him title "Prelate of Resistance"; Nov. 5 in Paris.

Louis William Schine, 63, co-founder with brother J. Myer Schine of Schine Enterprises, theater & hotel chains; Nov. 6 in New York.

Art Tatum, 46, nearly blind Negro jazz pianist known for individual technique, complex counterpoint; Nov. 5 in Los Angeles of uremia.

Alfred Powell Wadsworth, 65, recently retired ed. of Liberal English

Manchester Guardian since 1944 (staff member 27 years) who helped triple paper's circulation; Nov. 4 in Manchester.

Rev. Edmund Aloysius Walsh, S.J., 71, anti-Communist expert, founder Georgetown U. School of Forgn. Service 1919; Oct. 31 in Washington,

Dr. Jacob Weinberg, 77, Russian-born religious composer who won 1926 Philadelphia Exposition prize for opera *The Pioneers,* promoted contemporary Jewish music; Nov. 2 in N.Y.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Sterling Moss of England, driving a Maserati, won the 213-mi. Venezuelan Grand Prix in Caracas Nov. 4. [See p. 351A3] . . . **Horse racing:** R. N. Webster's Capelet, Jim Nichols up, won the $89,300 Frizette Stakes Oct. 31 at Jamaica, N.Y., for $58,125. John Beary's Loppylugs, Eph Smith up, won the Cambridgeshire Handicap Oct. 31 at Newmarket, Eng. Mrs. John Galbreath's Summer Tan, Dave Erb up, won the $84,700 Gallant Fox Handicap Nov. 3 at Jamaica, N.Y., for $57,600. Bohemia Stable's Ambehaving, Logan Batcheller up, won the $96,150 Remsen Stakes Nov. 6 at Jamaica, N.Y., for $64,975. Geo. D. Widener's Rare Treat, Ray Mikkonen up, won the $61,000 Vineland Handicap Nov. 6 at Garden State (Camden, N.J.), for $42,900. Evening Peal won the Melbourne (Australia) Cup Nov. 6. [See p. 360F2] . . . **Horse show:** Mexican team of Brig. Gen. Humberto Mariles, Julio Herrera & Samuel Soberon won the Perpetual Challenge Trophy Nov. 6 & 4 other featured team events in the Natl. Horse Show in New York Oct. 30-Nov. 6. [See p. 360G2]

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Olympics. The Netherlands & Spanish teams were withdrawn Nov. 6 from the winter Olympic Games Nov. 22-Dec. 8 in Melbourne in protest against Soviet military suppression of the Hungarian revolution. Red China's team also was withdrawn because Nationalist Chinese entries had been accepted [see p. 336E1]. World records set in Olympic preliminaries: 1,500-meter free-style swim in 17 min. 59.5 sec. by Murray Rose, 18, of Australia in Melbourne Oct. 31 [see p. 344C2]; 16-lb. hammer throw of 224′ 10½″ by Hal Connolly of Boston in Los Angeles Nov. 2. [See p. 352A1]

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Amateur Athletic Union's convention in Los Angeles voted Nov. 2 to retain its $15-a-day expense allowance to athletes but to permit reimbursement of extra expenses when an athlete could show "just cause" for them. [See p. 164C2] . . . **Ebbets Field,** Brooklyn was sold to realtor Marvin Kratter for an unannounced sum Oct. 30 as the eventual site of a housing development. The Brooklyn Dodgers leased use of the field at least through 1959. [See p. 116F2] . . . **Tommy Henrich,** 43, ex-N.Y. Yankee outfielder-first baseman, signed as a N.Y. Giant coach Oct. 31. [See Vol. XI, p. 416J] . . . **Hank Sauer,** 37, outfielder recently released by the St. Louis Cardinals, was signed by the N.Y. Giants Oct. 30. [See p. 116E2] . . . **Wid C. Matthews,** who resigned Oct. 11 as Chicago Cubs player personnel director, took a similar post with Milwaukee Nov. 2. . . . **Red Smith,** syndicated *N.Y. Herald Tribune* sports columnist, received the 2d annual Grantland Rice Meml. Award for sportswriting in New York Nov. 4. . . . **Salaries** of football coaches averaged $11,005 at state universities, $10,500 at land-grant colleges, NEA reported Nov. 4. . . . **Vince Di Francesca,** 34, resigned Nov. 1 as Iowa State football coach. [See Vol. XIV, p. 32A3] . . . **Ed Price,** 47, resigned Oct. 31 (effective Dec. 31) as Texas football coach. [See Vol. X, p. 396P]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Nov. 4)

N.Y. 17, Pittsburgh 14; Chicago Bears 35, Los Ang. 24; Chicago Cards 28, Phila. 17; Detroit 17, San Fran. 13; Cleve. 24, Green Bay 7.

College (Nov. 3)

Amherst 6, Tufts 0
Army 55, Colgate 46
Bos. C. 7, Vilnva. 6*
Cinci. 33, Detroit 7
Clemson 21, VPI 6
Columbia 25, Cornell 19
Denver 35, S. Jose 26
Fla. 20, Auburn 0
Georgia 16, Ala. 13
Ga. Tech 7, Duke 0
H. Cross 21, Bos. U. 12
Houston 41, Wichita 16
Illinois 7, Purdue 7
Indiana 19, Marqt. 13
Ia. St. 39, Drake 14
Kansas 20, Kan St. 15
Kentucky 14, Md. 0
Lehigh 21, Temple 0
Miami 20, Fla. St. 7*
Michigan 17, Iowa 14
Mich. St. 33, Wis. 0
Minnesota 9, Pitt 6
Mississippi 46, LSU 17
Navy 33, Notre Dame 7
Nebraska 15, Mo. 14
N.M. 12, B.-Young 3
Ohio St. 6, Nwstn. 2
Oklahoma 27, Colo. 19
Okla. A&M 13, Tex. Tech 13
Oregon 28, Calif. 6
Ore. St. 28, Wash. 20
Penn 28, Harvard 14
Princeton 21, Brown 7
Rice 27, Utah 0
Rutgers 20, Lafyt. 19
SMU 20, Texas 19
S.C. 13, Furman 6
USC 28, Wash St. 12
Syrac. 13, Penn St. 9
TCU 7, Baylor 6
Tennessee 20, 6.C. 0
Tex. A&M 27, Ark. 0
Tufts 40, Williams 20†
Tulane 20, Miss. St. 14
Tulsa 14, Col. Pac. 13
UCLA 14, Stanford 13
Vanderbilt 6, Va. 2
VMI 20, Wm. & Mary 6
Wake F. 13, N.C. St. 0
W.Va. 14, G. Wash. 0
Wyo. 21, Utah St. 0
Yale 19, Dartmouth 0

* Nov. 2 † Oct. 27

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 268 persons were listed as dead after recurrent earthquakes in Fars Province, Iran, near the Persian Gulf, the Iranian Red Crescent Society reported Nov. 6. [See p. 248G2] . . . 38 miners were killed Nov. 1 in an explosion in the Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.'s No. 4 mine near Springhill, Nova Scotia. 88 of 118 men trapped by gas fumes were rescued by Nov. 5. [See p. 336A2] . . . An estimated 82 persons were believed dead after heavy rainstorms struck central & eastern Honshu, Japan Oct. 30-31. The capsizing of a fishing boat in northeastern Ishinomaki Oct. 30 accounted for 38 of the deaths. . . . 30 persons were drowned in floods caused by heavy rains throughout Colombia, it was reported Oct. 30 in Bogotá . . . 5 days of continual rain in Petit Goave, south Haiti caused 15 deaths, it was reported Nov. 1 from Port-au-Prince . . . 7 persons were killed & over 150 injured when a rush-hour Chicago Transit Authority elevated train rammed into the back end of a standing Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee train Nov. 5 on Chicago's North Side.

Crime. Negro farmhand Jesse Woods, missing since Oct. 28 from a Wildwood, Fla. jail, was found alive by FBI agents Nov. 3 in Andalusia, Ala. Florida officers drove him to the state prison at Raiford Nov. 4 for safe-keeping and disclosed the arrest in Wildwood Oct. 31-Nov. 2 of George Altman, 25, & J. L. Sands on charges of having kidnaped & flogged Woods. [See p. 360C3] . . . Emanuel Lester, 32, was found guilty Nov. 1 in New York of conspiracy, coercion & attempting to extort $535,000 in 1954 from financier Serge Rubinstein, who was murdered in 1955. Lester had tried to collect money allegedly owed to Odie Seagraves of Dallas, Tex. [See Vol. XV, p. 40B3] . . . FBI agents Oct. 29 arrested Robert Virgil Fontaine Jr., 18, Queens (NYC) College student, and charged him with having written 3 bogus ransom notes in attempts to extort money from the parents of Steven Damman, 3, who was kidnaped in 1955 & never found . . . Indictments on 3 counts of passport fraud were returned by a federal grand jury Oct. 31 in San Francisco against Lew Far Shung & his wife, Lew Sing Nuey, both 51 & employes of State Dept. legal aide Herman Phleger. They had been charged with falsely posing as U.S. citizens & having brought to the U.S. at least one man passed off as their son. [See p. 56F2]

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German World War II dead were officially listed at 6½ million by the West German Govt. in Bonn Oct. 31.

John Foster Dulles, 68, U.S. Secy. of State, underwent emergency surgery Nov. 3 at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington for removal of a section of his large intestine. The surgery was performed by Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton who had operated on Pres. Eisenhower last June. After Dulles' ailment originally had been diagnosed as appendicitis, medical bulletins revealed Nov. 4, that an adenocarcinoma (a malignant tumor) had been removed. The bulletin said that examination showed "no evidence" that the malignancy had spread. [See p. 363D2] . . . **Adlai E. Stevenson,** Democratic nominee for President, became a grandfather Nov. 4 when Nancy Anderson Stevenson, 23, wife of Harvard graduate student Adlai Jr., 26, gave birth to a 9 lb.-7 oz. son in Boston. [See p. 365F2] . . . **Col. Bernt Balchen,** 57, Norwegian-born USAF Artic expert, received the Distinguished Service Medal as he retired after 36 years in the service Oct. 31. [See Vol. XIII, p. 234E2] . . . **Tanaquil LeClerq,** 27, NYC Ballet Co. prima ballerina, was stricken with polio Oct. 31 in Copenhagen while on tour with the company. . . . **Fulton Lewis Jr.,** MBS radio commentator, was named in a $7 million libel suit filed by the Richfield Oil Corp. of Los Angeles Nov. 2 in Washington. Richfield charged that Lewis had made "false, malicious and defamatory" statements in an Oct. 1 broadcast when he linked it with the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

Married: Actress Jessie Royce Landis, 51, to Maj. Gen. John Francis Regis Seitz, 48, head of the U.S. Military Mission to Iran; Oct. 31 in Teheran (2d for both).

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